his unoffending neighbor, though he does not appear to have inflicted an equally se-were punishment upon his own stupid head as upon that of his fellow lodger. On de-

nmercial Bank of Cincinnati, made pay-to Wm. M. Wales, dated Oct. 12 Wm. S. Hatch, cashier, are in circuation. The genuine notes in that year are signed by James Hall, cashier. Counterflet \$10's on the Petersbirgh

Branch of the Bank of Virginia, payable to fohn F. May, dated July. 1832, also, \$5's of the Lynchburgh Branch of that bank, and \$5's of the Charleston Branch, the last

ert time since, Mills, the indefition le officer of Akron, who has been a teror among the counterfeiters, got informa-ion of a gang at Columbus, went on, discovered and captured them, with their plates

Sadness .- There is a mysterious feel that frequently passes like a cloud over it. It comes upon the soul in the busy | ing their lips .- Globe. mutte of life, in the social circle, in the call nd silent retreat of the solitude. Its power is alike supreme over the weak and iron At one time it is caused by the

The Battle of Waterloo ... The drama of the battle of Waterloo was about to be prosed at a theatre in an English seaport own. Numbers of supernumeraries were vanted to fill the ranks of the French and wanted to fill the ranks of the French and English forces; and some of the sailors belonging to the numerous ships in the harbor were mustered for the required purpose. At rehearsal each supernumerary received a numbered ticket, and was expected to answer when that number was called, that he might be instructed in the duties assign-to him. Number 7 was named, but an answer was not forthcoming. 'You are number 7, I believe?' said the stage-manager to a big whiskered long tailed tar. 'Ex-actly.' 'Why did you not answer to the call!' 'Bill Sykes is number 4; you've shoved him into the enemy's squod; now we've sailed messed and fout together for twenty years, and we're not going to be enemies now.' Remonstrance was use-less; the holder of number 8 was induced to change numbers with Bill Sykes, and the samates were not divided.

When a portion of the jolly tars were told that they were to represent French-men, they one and all indignantly refused. 'It was disgrace enough to hact as soldiers, but they'd be blessed if they'd pretend to be mies' jackets.' The manager was com-pelled to procure landsmen for Napoleon's But the night ended in a row; the sham fight broke into a real battle; muskets were clubbed and heads broken, and numbers 7 and 8 were given into custody of the Police, as ringleaders of a dangerous riot.

Number 7, when before the magistrate

Why, your honor these sky larking fel. lows of players gets half a dozen old muskets, two or three fowling pieces, and a pair and a half of pistols, with half a pound of powder in a paper, and they calls it the bat-tle of Waterloo--gammoning Bill Sykes and me to put on a lobster's jacket apiece, and fire off these ere muticks, what an old one eyed purser in a corner had been load-ing with a 'baccy pipe full of powder. Well Bill Sykes and I, and Joe Brown, and six more were the British army; and opposite ting the mountaineers. The skipper of the show people told us, when we'd squibbed off all our muskets over the mountaineer's heads, to retire backwards, as if retreating from the French. In course this here was hard work for Jack Tars who served their country for 20 years, to be told to run a-way from half a dozen land lubbers a pretending to be French. Well it warn't no use kicking up a rew then; but at night we argufied the matter over a can of grog, and ed not to disgrace our flag, but to stand up for the honor of old England.

when the scrimmage begun, the land lubbers called out to us to retreat. 'See you damned first,' says I, and Bill very quietly said he wished they might get it. which I did'nt think they would. Bill Sykes so in slewing round to guard his stern, put his foot upon a piece of orange peel, and

One of the imitation parley woos made one of the imitation partey woos made a grab at him, to captiwate Bill, when, in course, I covered my friend, and accommodated the sham mounseer with a hoist as didnt agree with him; he was one of them mutton fed chaps as can't stand much, for he landed among the fiddlers, and squealed blue murder. Well, after a row begins, you never know nothing till its all over. Bill Sykes and I cleared out the French my in no time, and then we tipped the layer people a broadside, and took the gazine prisoner. The cabin percentages intelered, and Bill Sykes got introunded...but if I'd had a bigginet at the and of my musket, if I would not cleaned the suchs like 'baccy, d—n my sister's est.'—Gentleman's Mogdzine,

was at Bath, and seeing a door, with on to pull the bell," writish over the ope, he pulled it as hard as he could. In the servant opened the door, he as his master was at home. The man "Oh," said Mr. Littleton,

Divorce of the Banks from the Government.—In the Senate to-day, on the third reading of the bill enabling the government On de-ound his of banks, the Hon. C. C. Clay of Alabama seemding to his own room he found his wife fast asleep in his own bed. The poor neighbor overhead was the worst off of the whole party. He was soundly buffeted, and his swollen and disfigured face did not allow him for several days afterwards to was taken, and stood for the bill TWENTY. SIX, against it TWENTY. Mr Cuthbert of Georgia, and Mr. Moulton of Louisiana, both of whom we believe would have sup. ported the measure, have not attended during the session. The former, we regret to learn, has been detained by ill health.

All the important recommendations of the President's message have thus received the sanction of the Senate, So far as the House has given indications of its feelings by legislation, there is good ground to hope that it will sustan the other branches of the government. If it should be so, stability in the public finances will soon impart steadiness and security to all the money trans-actions of the country. The banks and merchants will operate on sound capitals of their own, and regular and safe dealing will be the consequence. Credit will take leave of its balloon and walk soberly on the earth. apparatus, &c. Among the plates obtained we learn, is one on which the \$2 bills on command it; and the farmer, manufacturer and mechanic, will, when they sell the produce of their toil, obtain for it something in return, not of such evanescent value that like either, they must hasten to consume it, lest its essence should escape before reach-

Return of Capt Back, -Capt. Back, the commander of her Majesty's ship Terror, who, it will be remembered, went out in June, 1836, to look for Captain Ross, has flitting of a single thought across the mind.

Again a thought will come booming across the ocean of the memory, gloomy and solprise. The hardships encountered and trimy and sol.

prise. The hardships encountered and triadowing all umphed over, by the commander and his e right hopes and sunny feelings of the crew, were almost incredible; and, indeed Who can describe it, and yet who their return after an absence of twelve it is a delicious sort of sorrow; and like a cloud dimming the sunshine of the river, although easting a momentary shade of gloom, it enhances the beauty of returning arightness.

I months, the greater part of time hemmed in by one impassable sheet of ice, appears all but miraculous. The following affecting and interesting narrative of their sufferings is taken from the Dublin Freeman's Journal; as not felt its bewildering influence ? Still | months, the greater part of time hemmed

"On Sunday night last, the Terror put in at Lough Swilly in an almost sinking condition, the men incessantly laboring at the pumps, and the hull of the vessel secured us to keep her together. It appears that she was encompassed by ice at the latter end of August, 1836, at which time her crew consisted of sixty souls, including officers, who were at times exposed to the most imminent perils from the concussion of huge masses of ice, which were dashed against the vessel with tremendous violence threatening either a violent, or, in te event of escape from this danger, slow but certain destruction by the appalling means of famine and cold.

Deprived of fresh provisions or vegeta bles of any kind, disease spread among them with a rapidity only equalled by its virulence; twenty-five of the crew were together afflicted by that well known scourge of that latitude, the scurvy, to which three of them fell victims-Donaldson, the gun ner, a seaman named James Walker, and Alexander Young, a marine. No efforts on the part of the medical gentlemen who attended them could avert the consequences; and, oppressed by an accumulation of sufferings which they were unable to en-dure, they died under the disease. The vessel lay in that perilous situation for four fort; then driven by the current of ice, a long Southampton Island, as far south as Sea Horse's point, off Baffin: then at the mercy of the wind and tide, through Hudon's Straits, by Charle's Island, along the Labrador coast. On the 5th of August they passed Resolution Island. From the 20th of September, they lay

surrounded, exposed to all the horrors the Artic climate, with the thermometer 40 degrees below zero, until the ice commen ced breaking up in February, 1837. On the 15th of March, they experienced the greatest shock they had yet encountered; mountain of ice striking the ship with the itmost violence, and rending away every intermediate barrier, without the slightest perceptible effort. The decks were oblig-ed to be lashed to each other to prevent them separating and the planks from rising from their fastenings; the stern posts, dead wood and afterpart of the keel were knock. ed away. In consequence of the repeate collisions the water gained on the ship, and she was shaken from stem to stern: a chain cable was passed round her to keep her together—the men constantly at the ime was seven feet in the hold. Every exertion was being made at this time to pre-vent her falling to pieces—men and officers all emulous, and working laboriously as they could, knowing their safety depend ed upon the result of their own exertions. So unsemitting and fatiguing were the toils they endured, that all were exceriated more

The ship was built purposely for the expedition, being eight feet in depth through he bow and stern, two feet seven inches in the sides, with five additional bulk heads athwart ships, of four inch oak planks; and two extra fore-and-aft ones of the same thickness, two feet from the side, each side filled up with twenty-five tons of coal, for additional strength and security.

By the impetus of the ice the how was lift.

d up clean out of the water as far aft as the mainmast; her stern, as far as the seven foot mark, was placed in the same predicament. In this condition she continued for one hundred days. At the expiration of the time they got a 35 foot ice saw, worked by shears, and commenced the fatiguing operation of cutting through the bulk of ice under her, measuring in thick, ness more than thirty feet. On the 11th of July they had completed so much of their task as but two or three feet at the stern remained when she righted. Immediately on this, they made sail on the vessel, but a tremendous wedge remained stuck fast to her side between the fore and main chains, and they were compelled to have recourse to the saw again, not being able to free themselves by any other method. By means of purchases applied to the vast lump, it rate from under the bottom as it was freed and, according to the laws of gravitation. floated above the water, being the lighter body, throwing the vossel upon her beams ends, keeling her over full twenty-seven de-

saw through the piece of ice, the cause of

these fatiguing but indispensable operations until five o'clock on the morning of the 14th when the men were so totally exhausted and dispirited by their incessant exertions that they could work no longer, having to this period cut through within ten fee They were then called in for rest and re-freshment. They had not been more than a quarter of an hour removed from the work, when a sudden disruption of the ice took place, and, the mass separated from its bed, erashed with terrific violence against the ship's side, tenring to pieces the lashes and spars that intervened to protect her from this casualty, which had, in some degree been foreseen; the strong shores or degree been foreseen; the strong shores or logs, and three and a half inch ropes, were snapped like pack thread, and but for the merciful interposition of Providence, not a single being out of the entire ship's crew would have lived to narrate the circumstances; for, had they not been called in but a few moments before, all would inevitably been crushed by the mass of ice on which they had just been belowing. As the ice they had just been laboring. As the ice separated from her she righted and drifted along. A temporary rudder was fitted up, her stern posts having been carried away from the six foot mark, as well as the dead wood broken off, her stern frame so shaken that her run had to be secured by 2½ and 3½ inch ropes, stores and screw bolts, and when fairly got to sea, a stream chain was passed round her three feet before the mizen mast, and another abalt the mizen mast. In the early part of the voyage home. across the Atlantic, they fortunately experienced mild weather, but subsequently it became rather unfavorable, and the ship began to leak very fast. At one period when it became necessary to take the men from the pumps for about twenty minutes, during which they were shortening sail, the carpenter reported six or seven feet of water in the hold. In an instant there was a rush made for the pumps, and all hands were busily engaged at them until they ar-rived at their destination. At first they di-rected their course to the Orkneys, but the wind proving adverse, they bore up for Lough Swilly, where they arrived on Sun-day night, after hardships and dangers almost

They had but twice seen the nativesonce on their entrance to the frozen straits and once at their departure. On both ocprofitable account it would seem-an old piece of iron producing skins in abundance, and those who had not this commodity to offer were willing to barter their children for even a less article of value, if possible. When first immured up in the ice, they got up some plays and masquerades, but the cold and dangers which momentarily threat-ened them with destruction, put all idea of amusement out of the question; and as the ship was hourly exposed to shocks that left her continued safety a matter of the utmost surprise, the provisions were kept on deck, and the boats lowered ready for every emergency. On entering the har-bor of Lough Swilly, the exhausted crew could scarce remain one moment longer at the pumps, their unremitting labor at which had secured their safety. The coast guard on being apprised of their distressing con-dition, immediately boarded the vessel, and afforded most timely relief to the worn-out mariners; and her Majesty's cutter Wicktheir purpose, were obliged to leave her, having her main deck housing thrummed inder her bottom. Seven of the sick were ent immediately on shore, where they are being treated with the utmest attention and care by the hospitable and generous is-

Mysterious .- .- Considerable excitement has been produced in this village by the re-port that a gentleman named Barber from Coldrain, Mass., had been murdered near Manlius Centre in this county. The cirsumstances of the case as far as we have een able to ascertain are these. -Some ew weeks since Mr. Barber started from Albany to go to Onondaga for the purpose as stated of being married; not having arrived, fears were entertained that some ac-cident had happened to him, advertisements were inserted in the Albany papers and reward for any information of him. These were productive of no clue to the probable fate of Mr. B., until Thursday last, when a Captain of one of the Erie Canal Boats see ng one of the advertisements, stated that a person answering the description of Mr. Barber, took passage on his boat from Albany to go to Onondaga, or near there, that when near Manlius Centre he expressed a wish to get off and walk for a distance, being tired of the confinement of the boat. He accordingly jumped off, and, at the same time, another person got off, (from appearance a blackleg) with him, with the ention of walking also. After a short time, the latter person again got on board and when asked where Mr. Barber was, replied that, "being in a hurry to get married, he had gone across lots." Nothing more was thought of this at this time, and Mr. B.'s trunk taken to Buffalo, and then returned to Albany, the owner not having called for it. On Friday our citizens turn-ed out to search the swamp near the place designated, but nothing was discovered of his body. The search has been kept up by the inhabitants of the surrounding country with no present success. Mr. B. was known to have \$150 by him, how much more is not ascertained.—Syracuse Whig.

Stage Robberies.—Two stages were rob The Telegraph line going out, was robbed of the trunk owned by Charles Norton, or of the trunk owned by Charles Norton, esq. of this city, contatning clothing and papers. The Telegraph coming in was robbed of one trunk, containing \$200,000, blank notes, of the Eric Salt Company and Bank of Richmond, Ohio, also two mail bags containing containin of Richmond, Ohio, also two mail bags containing only newspapers.—The trunks were found empty—the mail bags broken open, but no packages missed. The trunks and bags were in the hind boot of the stages. The valuable mails are always carried in front under charge of the travelgrees, the water pooring in in alarming quantities and with frightful rapidity. All hands without distinction were immediately called in requisition; some proceeded to liser,

LIFE OF BRANT. BY COL. STONE.

We have no doubt this will be the most interesting works that has been published in a long time, partiularly to the people along the Mohawk Valley. The Al-bany Evening Journal speaks of it in the

WARS OF THE MOHAWE VALLEY .- It of fords us pleasure to announce that Col. Stone's long promised work, the life of Joseph Brant—Thayadanega, the great Captain of the Six Nations, is at length in the hands of the printer. It is to contain in connexion with the life of the great In dian Warrior, a full history of the Indian and Tory Wars of the Mohawk Valley, and in fact the whole region north and west of Albany. Nor is this all. Joseph Brant was connected with the memorable Indian Wars of the North-West, from 1785 o 1796-which were closed by the splen did victory of Wayne, on the Miamis, i nan Van Rensselær, bore so gallant a part A history of these wars, with the attending negociations, will consequently be contained in the work of Col. Stone. We have reason to know that the author has taken unwearied pains in the collectio

of his materials, and with great success.

The massacres of the Mohawk Valley, of
the Schoharic Kill, of Cherry Valley and Wyoming, will be given in full, toge wiin many original letters from Brant self, and various English, Tory and American officers. In addition to the family papers of the Mohawk Chief, Col. Stone has had the advantage of Gen. Clinton's papers, Gen. Gansevoort's and many others; and the work will, beyond a doubt, when com-pleted, be a valuable acquisition to Ameri-

It will be comprised of two large Octavo volumes, and contain several elegantly en-graved portraits, one of which will be a portrait of Brant in his younger days, as he appeared at court in London, in 1776, from a portrait painted for the Earl of Warwick. Another, painted by Ames in thi

city, in 1805.

It will contain a portrait of his son and successor, John Brant, who fought gallantly at Queenston during the late war, and died of the Cholera in 1832.

In addition to this, in connexion with the siege of Fort Stanwix, it will contain a like. ness of the revolutionary Gen. Gansevoort from a portrait by Stuart, now in pos-session of General Peter Gansevoort, of this city, and also a likeness of Red Jack-ei, a sketch of whose life will conclude the

The expenses of this work will be heavy and a subscription has been commenced Mr. David Holt has undertaken the agency for this city, Troy, Schenectada, and probable along the Mohawk valley. It is hoped all those who are able will patronize a work appealing at once to the feelings and the patriotism of the citizens of this

How to cure a tyranical Husband.—Miss Macauly, in her "Lectures on Female Character and Education," tells her audicharacter and Education, term her and ance that wives, in their behaviour towards their husbands, should "be not to tame either." She relates the following story in illustration of her doctrine. A gentleman of thirty married a girl of fifte ver whom he was strongly disposed to ty-ranize. The mutton, one day soon after men for the same purpose. They enden. their union, being (though kis and after men for the same purpose. They enden. The spirited little girl, his wife, instantly took the table cloth by its four corners, and sent it, and all in it, after the despised and ejected mutton. Whether or not the goodly pair partook on that day of any dinner, the fair lecturess does not relate, but only that ever since they have lived as man and wife ought to live—not frowningly and snappishly, but lovingly and peaceably. snappishly, but lovingly and peaceably.— Verily, a good story; yet hear now even a better, which, whatever Miss Macauley's

may be, is strictly true. My couple, about twenty years ago, had in their house three or four guineas, with which, in a noisy hour, the husband resolved to make a foolish pet. His wife a spirited little woman too, heard of this, and put the guineas into her pocket; from which by dint, not of argument, but of strength, he, after a violent struggle, succeeded in getting them out again. Having run out of the house with the money in his band, he looked in at the window, to see how his wife was. disordered she was truly, and full of chagrin; and he, putting his face close to a pane laughed right broadly and merrily. Now came her triumph. Snatching up a dish, she hurled it at him edgeways through the window; and, lessening the glitter of his grinning for ever, dashed out in a twinkling ere he could close his curling lips, one of his large front teeth. 'The quarrels of lovers is the renewal of love." The husband was sobered, the wife's anger melted into pity. With tears in her eys, sponged the blood from his chin; the bet was neglecthe blood from his chill; the bet was neglec-ted; the money was put into the saving's bank; a little more and a little more, added, from time to time; and long ago (it was to be sure at the expense of a front tooth) the deposits of this worthy couple, with the interest thereon, amounted to £200 .-- Ver-

Horrid Murder .- The city of Rochester was thrown into the most intense excitement by the discovery, on Tuesday morning, of the murdered body of Mr. Wm. Lyman, of that city. We glean the folloying cir-cumstances from the Rochester papers, re-

dr. Lyman, on monday merning, received from his employer, Mr. Horace Hooker, \$5,000. He left home at 6 o'clock in the evening, with the packege in his posession. In passing across a vacant lot in North Clinton st. he was shot through the head, by a pistol ball-and his body draggod sovral yards and rifled. The robbe however, missed the packages is his hat, but took his wallet. The report of the pistol was heard by his wife and the whole nairblusters.

whole neighborhood.

Octavous Barron, a jeweller, Philip
Phillwelt, boat builder, and Thomas Bennett a tailor, the former 17 or 18-the two others about 21, have been arrested and char-

gold coins supposed to have belonged to the deceased, were found upon their persons.

Mr. Lyman was clerk to Messrs. Hooker, Olmstend & Co., and was engaged at the Rochester rail road office, as well as in the flouring business of his employers.—

Buff. Com. Adv.

CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1837

THE ELECTION. We have received full returns from seven of the ten towns in the county. The town of Sherman is said to have given 65 majority for Trowbridge—Colon 14 majority for Mason—and Flowerfield a majority of 40 for Mason. Allowing these reports to be true, Mason's majority in the County, will be about 100. At the late cloction for member of Congress, Mr. Crary, the De-mocratic candidate, received only thirty-one majority—making a gain for the Democratic party in this county, of about 70 since the last election. The ontire Democratic ticket is elected by an aggregate majority of over one hundred.

We shall receive the official returns from Sher. man, Colon and Flowerfield in time for our next

low, and the number of votes polled for each.-For Governor, Stevens T. Mason, Charles C. Trowbridg . For Lieutenant Governor, Edward Mundy and Daniel S. Bacon. For senator, Vin cent L. Bradford and James Newton. For Representatives, Elias S. Swan, Columbia Lancaster, Willis T. House and John H. Bowman. For Judge of Probate, Cyrus Ingerson-no opposition. Mr. Luncaster run ahead of the ticket. The White Pigeon Gazette strenuously opposed im, which accounts for it.

Not a gull-trap vote has been polled in the coun

Constantine.

| Ш | DEMOCRATIC. | wing. | M. |
|----|--|--|--------|
| 9 | Mason, 84 | Frowbridge, - | 44 |
| 3 | Mundy 82 | Bacon, . | 45 |
| | | Newton, - | 44 |
| 1 | | Bowman, . | 41 |
| H | | House, . | 49 |
| ı | Ingerson, 63 | | D-Cold |
| ā | Majority for Mason, th | a Democratic can | Aid. |
| • | THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE | o Democratic can | **** |
| 1 | ato, 40. | | 160 |
| | White F | igeon. | 1101 |
| , | | Trowbridge, . | 75 |
| | | Bacon, | 75 |
| | | Newton, . | 71 |
| | | Bowman, | 65 |
| ٠ | 100 | House, | 69 |
| £ | Wenning and American | A A MONTH OF THE PARTY OF THE P | 200 |
| | win Programme | Market and the second | |
| 3 | Matority for Mason, 25 | | |
| * | Leonic | las. | |
| , | Mason, . 41 | Trowbridge | 20 |
| ı | | Bacon, . | 20 |
| ۰ | Bradford, - 40 | Newton | 21 |
| 7 | | Bowman, . | 40 |
| * | Lancaster, - 42 | House, - | 15 |
| | | and the same of th | |
| ı | | Research | |
| 76 | Flores | nce. | |
| 8 | 101 | Trowbridge, . | 1: |
| 8 | | Bacon, - | 13 |
| | | Newton | 13 |
| | | House, | 11 |
| | 40 | Bowman, - | 15 |
| 8 | Lancaster, 20 | Carried A | |

Mason's majority 27. Mottville. 35 | Trowbrid 36 Bacon, 35 Newton, 35 House, Swan, Lancaster

A tie on the Governor's ticket. Stephen T. Mason-I for Stephen A. Mason-1 for Charles Trowbridge-1 for C. C. Trowbridge Nottawa.

- 75 | Trowbridge, 64 | Bacon, - 71 | Newton, 64 | House, On the Governor's ticket, the Whie candidate

eccived 7 majority. Lancaster, the Democratic candidate received I majority over Bowman, the highest whig candidate for representative. Not. awa gives an aggregate Democratic majority of one vote. She has nobly redeemed her former Democratic standing. At the late Congression al election, Wells, the Whig candidate, received 28 more votes than Crary, the democratic can-

Mason's majority, 14 over Trowbridge. Swan's do. 4 over House, to farther returns recived from this town Sherman.

This town is reported to have given Trow bridge 64 majority over Mason. Nothing deciive received.

Flowerfield. Nothing decisive received. Mason's majority will be about 40, which will give him a majority in the county, of over 100.

The election is over, and for our own part we co heartily glad of it. We have never wished to fill our paper with political matter—but as an act of solf-defence, we have been obliged to do it, to refute the thousand slanders heaped upon the Democratic candidates. Every opposition paper in the state has been so red hot on the subject of politics, for the last six months, that the papers on the Democratic side have been obliged to take a bold and open stand against them. It is with pride that we have observed that the papers on the Democratic side have abstained from the low pursonal abuse which has characterized the opposi tion press throughout the state. In our own pa per, we have said nothing against the candidates of the opposition party in this county—neither could we with propriety if we were so disposed, for the candidates on both sides were honorable and respectable men-yet we had our politica preference, and those of the opposition had their political preference—a right which every man has, and a right which every freeman ought to, and

No candid man ought to expect a party pape No candid man ought to expect a party paper to be lukewarm on the subject of politics, when an election so warmly contested as the one just past, is approaching, more especially, when the country is literally filled with such papers as the Spy, Jeffersonian Democrat, &c., which were never intended as vehicles of truth. The Constantine Republican was commenced a party paors about 31, have been arrested and charged with having committed the foul deed. They are represented to be frequenters of hells and other disreputable places, and the circumstantial evidence is very strong against them. They were making efforts to leve the city—part of the bills were found in a would pile at the R. R. depot relied in the handkerchief of one of them, and some

from any dislike to our course—but if we knew that we should lose half of our subscribers to morrow from any course that we might take to-day, and that course was an honest one, it would not swerve us one jot or tittle. Indepension of the course of

TrWe understand that the State Bank of Indiana, and all the Branches resumed specie pay-ments last week. A number of Banks in Ohio and New York have done the same.

The fund commissioners of the State of Illi-nois, have succeeded in effecting a loan of four millions, of the ten millions authorized to be loaned by the State, for the works of Internal Improvement. This speaks well for the enterprize of our sister State. We hope, 'ere long, to see the great and valuable work, the Illinois canal, uniting the waters of Lake Erie and the great Mississipp soon completed, when we shall have a water communication from even our own town to the im-mense mining districts of Illinois and Wisconsin, and the city of New Orleans. Go shead, neighor, Michigan is coming.

We hope Ellis and Biddle will each get a vote n the State-it would look so funny.

Merchant's Bank of Toronto-a shave of the vorst kind-some scoundrel is filling Michigan

From the Detroit Morning Post TWe copy the following neat hit emendations—from the Democratic Mean It is applicable to—no matter who: THE FENCE MAN.

Tune-"A Setting on a Rail." As I walked out to the pells to vote,
A'shining in my Jackson coat,
I come across a tory bloat,
A setting on the fence,
With his ticket in his hand.

This fedy once did sigh and moan,

(It was nt fair to, the truth to own.)

Both parties left him all alone,

A setting on the fence, &c.

With his ticket in his hand.

He wanted office, 'twas most true
He went with Whigs and Demys too,
But soon they found he was'nt true
And left him on the fence.

[Yes, he wanted office! And what was worse
than that, he thought the democrats would take
him up as one of the Board of Internal Improvement! But I guess he missed it—he was'nt
a fit subject—and he soon found he was wrono—
and so

They left him on the fonce &c.

This fedy then did rip and tear, As if he was a savage bear, He left the party I declare. And set upon the fence, &c. To join the ranks no more,

Then to the Whigs he swiftly went,
And unto them his service lent,
And soon they did his vote repent,
And set him on the fence, &c. Yes—I guess they did set on the fence—they seen it was no go with him—he was a broken winded, broken down political horse—and as they did'nt care about having a turneout smong 'em

any how-why
They set him on a fence, &c.,

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19. Attempted Insurrection.—We learn from the Bulletin Board of the Merchant's Exchange, that an intended insurrection a mong the negroes in a portion of the Par-ish of Rapides, near Alexandria, was to have taken place on the evening of Satur-day, the 7th instant, but was fortunately prevented by one of the negroes interested circumstances to his master. The conse- an in sight into the present aspect of the afquence was, an arrest by the inhabitants of about fifty negroes; and on making the requsite inquiries, nine were tried, convicted and executed at Alexandria, on the 11th John Harvey, lately made a visit to the and 12th instant; three of whom were free blacks. About forty of the culprits where he was met by several hundred deyet remain in confinement, against whom there exist not sufficient proofs for condem

Thus has the attempt on the part of those deluded beings been completely prevented, and all is again quiet. The inhabitants are every way prepared to put down any insurrection; any attempt being, therefore only to the discomfiture of those that make or promote it .- Louisiana Advertiser.

Murder at Rochester .- We copy from the Rochester Daily Advertiser, some par-ticulars concerning the late murder at Rochester, which will be interesting to those who contemplate the consequences of a life of dissipation and gambling, without disgust. The connexion of crime with the haunts of infamy, which this case seems to show, o ght to be a loud and effectual warning, to all who allow themselves or their children, to associate with men, suspected of such practices. There are hundreds, within our own knowledge, whose career has commenced, like that of the young men who are so circumstantially implicated in this murder,—and nothing but the merciful interposition of Providence, will prevent some of them, from arriving at the same

Robbery The dwelling of Mr. Samne acharias, of Dauphin Co. was entered during his absence, at an early hour on the 17th inst. for the purpose of attending the Harrisburg market, and robbed of about 800 dollars in cash. It is stated in the Harris. dollars in cash. It is stated in the Harris-burg Telegraph that most of the money thus lost had been some time since taken out of the Harrisburg bank, where it had been de-posited, Mr. Zacharias having been alarm-ed for its safety by "the cry against the banks." The result is not without its mor-al. It is not those who have any thing to keep safely, or to lose, that are likely to de-

from the particular construction of the vessweep of the ocean's sterms, lacks the strongth that the more rounded form usual for sea vessls possesses.

The Courier & Enquirer of this morning publishes the following letter from Capt.

White, dated Ocracoke, to the owner here, Mr. Allaire, which, adding some particulars not included in the account taken from the Baltimore American, we subjoin.—N. Y. American.

Ocracoke, N. C., Oct. 10, 1837.

Dear sir--I have now the painful duty of informing you of the total loss of the steam packet Home, and the lives of most of the

passengers and crew,

There can be very little saved from the wreck. We had a heavy gale of wind after leaving New-York, from N. E. The boat sprang a leak a little to the northward of Hatteras. At first we were able to pump the water out as fast as it came in but the leak soon increased so that it gained very fast on us. We scuttled the cabin doors, and all hands, with the passengers, (gentleman and lades) commenced bailing with buckets, kettles &c., but the water soon came up to the furnace, and put the fires out and we were obliged to run under sails only.

By the time we came to the shore, the

water was over the cabin floors; we ran-her on, but owing to her having so much water in, she stopped in the outer breakers. The first sea that came after she struck, stove the weather quarter boat, and all the houses on deck were stove in ; and in twenty minutes after she struck, she went all to pieces and I suppose about eighty souls were drowned. Both mates, all three of the engineers, and James B. Allaire, are lost. Most of the passengers saved have lost nearly all their Baggage. I have lost every thing—have nothing but one pair of pantaloons and a shirt, that I had on when I was washed ashore. In haste.

(Signed.) CARLETON WHITE.

The following particulars of the loss of the "Home," were furnished to the Fay-etteville, (N. C.) Observer, by one of the

passengers:

"At 11 o'clock at night the Home grounded, about 100 yards from the shore. The ladies had all been requested to go forward, as the place where they were more likely to reach the shore, being nearest the beach; but a heavy sea struck her there, and swept nearly one half of them into the sea, and they were drowned. One boat was stove in at this time. Another small one was launched, with two or three persons in it, but capsized. The long boat was then put over-board, filled ; with persons, 25 in number, it is supposed, but did not get 15 fect from the side of the steamer before she upset, and it is believed that not one of the individuals in her ever reached the shore. One lady with a child in her arms, was in the act of mounting the stairs to the upper deck, when the smoke stock fell, and doubtless killed her and her child on the spot .-Some few of the ladies were lashed to the boat. Mr. Lovegreen was on the upper deck, and tolled the bell of the boat until almost every one had left, when he sprang off and swam ashore. The boat had enoff and swam ashore. The boat had en-tirely disappeared, all her wood work hav-ing floated off, and her machinery imbed-ded in the sand. Most of the passengers remained on the beach all night. Some six or seven, however, found their way to the Light House, several miles off; among them two or three of the crew, entirely di-

Maine Boundary .- We are pleased to observe that the perplexing and threatening appearance of the boundary question is it e-gining to assume a milder form. The folthe lowing article of news will give our realers

where he was met by several hundred decendents of the French Acadians, with their priest at their head, who made him an address. The Lieut. Governor replied to the address in French, to their great gratification, they expressed their desire to re-main under the British empire, and their wish that the government would remove the approhensions they had felt, of being one day united to a foreign republic under which they saw no security for the preser-

vation of their usages, or their religion.

The St. John, observer says that the order difficulties are at an end for the present, the government of the State of Maine having, it was reported, disclaimed any participation in Greely's mission. The detatchment of the 85th regiment, which had arrived in the garrison at St. John, from Nova Scotia, had been sent back to that Province, and the detachment of the 43d, which had been ordered to the upper part of the Provinces a few weeks ago, was ordered back to St. John, from Frederick. ton. We do not see any announcement of the release of Greely.—Boston Patriot.

MINERAL WEALTH OF THE WEST-ALLE-MINERAL WEALTH OF THE WEST—ALLE-GANY RIVER, &c.—The R chester Daily Advertiser has an interesting letter from Mr. Fredk, C. Mills, principal engineer on the Genesee Valley canal, in which he al-ludes to a contemplated canal, and im-provement of the Allegany river by slack vater navigation from Olean to the Penn sylvania line, and thence to the coal and irdaga creek, (commonly called Potatoe creek) in McKean county, Pa. Mr. M. has recently made a survey of the route above the line, and of the coal and iron beds proposed to be reached. He states that h keep safely, or to lose, that are likely to derive advantages from the cry of "down with the banks." But there certainly is one description of persons who might make profit out of the system by which every man should become his own banker. Let this plan be universally adopted, and many other strong boxes will be opened without other authority than the strong arm, as well as that of honest Mr. Zacharias...Balt. Pat.

LOSS OF THE HOME.

This fearful disaster, of which the intelligence threw our whole city into consternation, would seem to have arisen mainly and one of the canalling. The coal lies, in a direct line, was surprised to death and the flats so well adapted to canalling. The coal lies, in a direct line, was surprised to flats so well adapted to canalling. The coal lies, in a direct line, was surprised to flats so well adapted to canalling. The coal lies, in a direct line, was surprised to flats so well adapted to canalling. The coal lies, in a direct line, was surprised to flats so well adapted to canalling. The coal lies, in a direct line, was surprised to canalling. The coal lies, in a direct line, was surprised to flats so well adapted to canalling. The coal lies, in a direct line, was surprised to flats so well adapted to canalling. The coal lies, in a direct line, was surprised to canalling. The coal lies, in a direct line, was surprised to flats so well adapted to canalling. The coal lies, in a direct line, was surprised to canalling. The coal lies, in a direct line, was surprised to canalling. The coal lies, in a direct line, was surprised to canalling. The coal lies, in a direct line, was surprised to canalling. The coal lies, in a direct line, was surprised to canalling. The coal lies, in a direct line, was surprised to canalling. The coal lies, in a direct line, was surprised to canalling. The coal lies, was surprised to canalling.

"I am now engaged in preparing at 30 miles more of this canal for letting, wi from the particular construction of the vea-sel -an undue length in proportion to breadth. This form—which calculated to impart great speed, is becoming very gen-eral on our rivers—when exposed to the sweep of the ocean's sterms, lacks the strongth that the more rounded form usual for sea vessls possesses.

30 miles more of this canni for letting, which will be put under contract on the 14th of next month. The balance, to Moant Morris, and the side cut to Dansville, it is proposed to put under contract early in the spring. The probability is that there will be no further delay on account of funds, and that the work will now be pushed for-ward, vigorously, until the whole is compleward, vigorously, until the who